IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the paragraphs of the specification as follows:

On page 4, please replace paragraph [0017] with the following amended paragraph:

In the following detailed description, various aspects of the present invention will be described in the context of a CDMA communications system supporting high speed data applications. While these inventive aspects may be well suited for use in this application, those skilled in the art will readily appreciate that these inventive aspects are likewise applicable for use in various other communication environments. Accordingly, any reference to a CDMA communications system is intended only to illustrate the inventive aspects, with the understanding that such inventive aspects have a wide range of applications.

On page 5, please replace paragraph [0020] with the following amended paragraph:

The BSC 102 may then initiate a call from the network 106 to the subscriber station 110 by directing the base station 108 to page the subscriber station 110a over a paging channel. In response, the subscriber station 110a may transmit signaling messages over the access channel back to the base station 108 indicating that it is ready to receive the call. Alternatively, the subscriber station 110a may initiate the call by signaling the base station 108 over the access channel. In any event, once a call is initiated, a logical resource connection may be established between the base station 108 and the subscriber station [[108]] 110a, and the base station 108 may assign an address to the subscriber station 110a to identify communications intended for the subscriber station over that connection. The address may be transmitted from the base station 108 to the subscriber station 110a with the exchange of signaling messages during call set up. A traffic channel may then be established between the base station 108 and the subscriber station 110a to support the call. A subscriber station with a traffic channel established in said to be an *active subscriber station*. Depending on the amount of data to be sent between the base station 108 and the subscriber station 110a, multiple channels may be allocated to the traffic channel. The channel allocations may be based on orthogonal spreading sequences known as Walsh codes.

On page 9, please replace paragraph [0032] with the following amended paragraph:

The forward link pilot is typically not encoded, and therefore, may be coupled directly from the demodulator [[308]] 306 to an estimator 312. Since the pilot symbol sequence is known, a priori, it can be stored in memory (not shown) at the subscriber station. Based on the demodulated symbols from the forward link pilot and the pilot symbol sequence stored in memory, the estimator 312 may compute a C/I ratio. The C/I ratio computation may be performed by any means known in the art including a mean square error (MSE) algorithm or any other applicable algorithm.

On page 11, please replace paragraph [0038] with the following amended paragraph:

A simplified illustration of this latter concept will be explained with reference to FIG. 4. Initially, a payload 402 having x bits may be selected and encoded using an iterative coding process. A coding rate of 1/3 may be used to produce a data packet 404 containing $3x$ symbols. This represents the minimum coding rate, or maximum coding gain, available. Because of the prevailing channel conditions, the initial transmission is made at a coding rate of ½ with a subpacket 406 containing twice as many symbols as payload bits, or $2x$ symbols. The subpacket 406 includes all the systematic symbols and one-half the redundancy symbols from the data packet 404.

On page 14, please replace paragraph [0048] with the following amended paragraph:

Next, the processor may compute a target transmission energy level for each retransmission format. This may be achieved by first computing the overall coding rate for each retransmission format in step 524. Note that the number of possible retransmission formats should be significantly reduced because the payload size is fixed by the initial transmission. The overall coding rate for each possible retransmission format is based on the number of coded symbols supported by that retransmission format plus the accumulated number of coded symbols received by the subscriber station for the same data packet. The accumulated number of symbols

may be determined from the recorded parameters of the previous transmissions. Once the overall coding rates are computed, then for each retransmission format, its respective overall coding rate may be mapped, in step 526, to a target transmission energy-per-bit $(E_b/N_t)_{target}$ as a function of the BER by means well known in the art, and converted to a target transmission energy-per-chip $(E_c/N_t.)_{target}.$